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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

-----X  
ANTHONY J. ROGERS, *individually and on  
behalf of others similarly situated,*

*Plaintiff,*

-against-

SHIVRAM'S BAKERY INC. (D/B/A  
SHIVRAM'S BAKERY), KRISHNA  
SHIVRAM and TARA SHIVRAM

*Defendants.*  
-----X

**COMPLAINT**

**COLLECTIVE ACTION UNDER  
29 U.S.C. § 216(b)**

**ECF Case**

Plaintiff Anthony J. Rogers (“Plaintiff Rogers” or “Mr. Rogers”), individually and on behalf of others similarly situated, by and through his attorneys, Michael Faillace & Associates, P.C., upon his knowledge and belief, and as against Shivram's Bakery Inc. (d/b/a Shivram's Bakery), (“Defendant Corporation”), Krishna Shivram and Tara Shivram, (“Individual Defendants”), (collectively, “Defendants”), alleges as follows:

**NATURE OF ACTION**

1. Plaintiff Rogers is a former employee of Defendants Shivram's Bakery Inc. (d/b/a Shivram's Bakery), Krishna Shivram and Tara Shivram.
2. Defendants own, operate, or control a bakery, located at 129-05 Liberty Avenue, Richmond Hill, New York 11419.
3. Upon information and belief, individual Defendants Krishna Shivram and Tara Shivram, serve or served as owners, managers, principals, or agents of Defendant Corporation and, through this corporate entity, operate or operated the bakery as a joint or unified enterprise.

4. Plaintiff Rogers was employed as a baker at the Queens, N.Y. bakery.

5. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Plaintiff Rogers worked for Defendants in excess of 40 hours per week, without appropriate minimum wage, overtime, and spread of hours compensation for the hours that he worked.

6. Rather, Defendants failed to maintain accurate recordkeeping of the hours worked and failed to pay Plaintiff Rogers appropriately for any hours worked, either at the straight rate of pay or for any additional overtime premium.

7. Further, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff Rogers the required “spread of hours” pay for any day in which he had to work over 10 hours a day.

8. Furthermore, Defendants repeatedly failed to pay Plaintiff Rogers wages on a timely basis.

9. Defendants’ conduct extended beyond Plaintiff Rogers to all other similarly situated employees.

10. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendants maintained a policy and practice of requiring Plaintiff Rogers and other employees to work in excess of forty (40) hours per week without providing the minimum wage and overtime compensation required by federal and state law and regulations.

11. Plaintiff Rogers now brings this action on behalf of himself, and other similarly situated individuals, for unpaid minimum and overtime wages pursuant to the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, 29 U.S.C. § 201 *et seq.* (“FLSA”), and for violations of the N.Y. Labor Law §§ 190 *et seq.* and 650 *et seq.* (the “NYLL”), and the “spread of hours” and overtime wage orders of the New York Commissioner of Labor codified at N.Y. COMP. CODES R. & REGS. tit. 12, § 146-1.6 (herein the “Spread of Hours Wage Order”), including applicable liquidated damages, interest, attorneys’ fees and costs.

12. Plaintiff Rogers seeks certification of this action as a collective action on behalf of himself, individually, and all other similarly situated employees and former employees of Defendants pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

13. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question) and the FLSA, and supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff Rogers's state law claims under 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a).

14. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and (c) because all, or a substantial portion of, the events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in this district, Defendants maintain their corporate headquarters and offices within this district, and Defendants operate a bakery located in this district. Further, Plaintiff Rogers was employed by Defendants in this district.

### **PARTIES**

#### *Plaintiff*

15. Plaintiff Anthony J. Rogers ("Plaintiff Rogers" or "Mr. Rogers") is an adult individual residing in Kings County, New York.

16. Plaintiff Rogers was employed by Defendants at Shivram's Bakery from approximately November 2018 until on or about May 2020.

17. Plaintiff Rogers consents to being a party plaintiff pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), and brings these claims based upon the allegations herein as a representative party of a prospective class of similarly situated individuals under 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

#### *Defendants*

18. At all relevant times, Defendants owned, operated, or controlled a bakery, located at 129-05 Liberty Avenue, Richmond Hill, New York 11419.

19. Upon information and belief, Shivram's Bakery Inc. (d/b/a Shivram's Bakery) is a domestic corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York. Upon information and belief, it maintains its principal place of business at 129-05 Liberty Avenue, Richmond Hill, New York 11419.

20. Defendant Krishna Shivram is an individual engaging (or who was engaged) in business in this judicial district during the relevant time period. Defendant Krishna Shivram is sued individually in his capacity as owner, officer and/or agent of Defendant Corporation. Defendant Krishna Shivram possesses operational control over Defendant Corporation, an ownership interest in Defendant Corporation, and controls significant functions of Defendant Corporation. He determines the wages and compensation of the employees of Defendants, including Plaintiff Rogers, establishes the schedules of the employees, maintains employee records, and has the authority to hire and fire employees.

21. Defendant Tara Shivram is an individual engaging (or who was engaged) in business in this judicial district during the relevant time period. Defendant Tara Shivram is sued individually in her capacity as owner, officer and/or agent of Defendant Corporation. Defendant Tara Shivram possesses operational control over Defendant Corporation, an ownership interest in Defendant Corporation, and controls significant functions of Defendant Corporation. She determines the wages and compensation of the employees of Defendants, including Plaintiff Rogers, establishes the schedules of the employees, maintains employee records, and has the authority to hire and fire employees.

### **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

#### *Defendants Constitute Joint Employers*

22. Defendants operate a bakery located in Queens, New York.

23. Individual Defendants, Krishna Shivram and Tara Shivram, possess operational control over Defendant Corporation, possess ownership interests in Defendant Corporation, and control significant functions of Defendant Corporation.

24. Defendants are associated and joint employers, act in the interest of each other with respect to employees, pay employees by the same method, and share control over the employees.

25. Each Defendant possessed substantial control over Plaintiff Rogers's (and other similarly situated employees') working conditions, and over the policies and practices with respect to the employment and compensation of Plaintiff Rogers, and all similarly situated individuals, referred to herein.

26. Defendants jointly employed Plaintiff Rogers (and all similarly situated employees) and are Plaintiff Rogers's (and all similarly situated employees') employers within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. 201 *et seq.* and the NYLL.

27. In the alternative, Defendants constitute a single employer of Plaintiff Rogers and/or similarly situated individuals.

28. Upon information and belief, Individual Defendants Krishna Shivram and Tara Shivram operate Defendant Corporation as either an alter ego of themselves and/or fail to operate Defendant Corporation as an entity legally separate and apart from themselves, by among other things:

- a) failing to adhere to the corporate formalities necessary to operate Defendant Corporation as a Corporation,
- b) defectively forming or maintaining the corporate entity of Defendant Corporation, by, amongst other things, failing to hold annual meetings or maintaining appropriate corporate records,
- c) transferring assets and debts freely as between all Defendants,

- d) operating Defendant Corporation for their own benefit as the sole or majority shareholders,
- e) operating Defendant Corporation for their own benefit and maintaining control over this corporation as a closed Corporation,
- f) intermingling assets and debts of their own with Defendant Corporation,
- g) diminishing and/or transferring assets of Defendant Corporation to avoid full liability as necessary to protect their own interests, and
- h) Other actions evincing a failure to adhere to the corporate form.

29. At all relevant times, Defendants were Plaintiff Rogers's employers within the meaning of the FLSA and New York Labor Law. Defendants had the power to hire and fire Plaintiff Rogers, controlled the terms and conditions of employment, and determined the rate and method of any compensation in exchange for Plaintiff Rogers's services.

30. In each year from 2018 to 2020, Defendants, both separately and jointly, had a gross annual volume of sales of not less than \$500,000 (exclusive of excise taxes at the retail level that are separately stated).

31. In addition, upon information and belief, Defendants and/or their enterprise were directly engaged in interstate commerce. As an example, numerous items that were used in the bakery on a daily basis are goods produced outside of the State of New York.

*Individual Plaintiff*

32. Plaintiff Rogers is a former employee of Defendants who was employed as a baker.

33. Plaintiff Rogers seeks to represent a class of similarly situated individuals under 29 U.S.C. 216(b).

*Plaintiff Anthony J. Rogers*

34. Plaintiff Rogers was employed by Defendants from approximately November 2018 until on or about May 2020.

35. Defendants employed Plaintiff Rogers as a baker.

36. Plaintiff Rogers regularly handled goods in interstate commerce, such as flour, sugar, fruits and other supplies produced outside the State of New York.

37. Plaintiff Rogers's work duties required neither discretion nor independent judgment.

38. Throughout his employment with Defendants, Plaintiff Rogers regularly worked in excess of 40 hours per week.

39. From approximately November 2018 until on or about December 2019, Plaintiff Rogers worked from approximately 9:00 p.m. until on or about 1:00 p.m., 5 days a week (typically 80 hours per week).

40. From approximately December 2019 until on or about January 2020, Plaintiff Rogers worked from approximately 9:00 a.m. until on or about 12:00 a.m., 5 days a week (typically 75 hours per week).

41. From approximately January 2020 until on or about April 2020, Plaintiff Rogers worked from approximately 8:00 p.m. until on or about 12:00 p.m., 5 days a week (typically 80 hours per week).

42. From approximately April 2020 until on or about May 2020, Plaintiff Rogers worked from approximately 9:00 a.m. until on or about 12:00 a.m., 5 days a week (typically 75 hours per week).

43. Throughout his employment, Defendants paid Plaintiff Rogers his wages in cash.

44. From approximately November 2018 until on or about May 2020, Defendants paid Plaintiff Rogers \$600 per week.

45. Plaintiff Rogers's pay did not vary even when he was required to stay later or work a longer day than his usual schedule.

46. For example, Defendants required Plaintiff Rogers to work an additional 7 hours past his scheduled departure time from November 2018 to December 2019, and did not pay him for the additional time he worked.

47. Defendants never granted Plaintiff Rogers any breaks or meal periods of any kind.

48. Plaintiff Rogers was not required to keep track of his time, nor to his knowledge, did the Defendants utilize any time tracking device such as punch cards, that accurately reflected his actual hours worked.

49. Defendants took improper and illegal deductions from Plaintiff Rogers's wages; specifically, on one occasion, \$160 was deducted from Plaintiff's pay by the Defendant for bread that Defendant claimed was incorrectly cooked.

50. No notification, either in the form of posted notices or other means, was ever given to Plaintiff Rogers regarding overtime and wages under the FLSA and NYLL.

51. Defendants did not provide Plaintiff Rogers an accurate statement of wages, as required by NYLL 195(3).

52. Defendants did not give any notice to Plaintiff Rogers of his rate of pay, employer's regular pay day, and such other information as required by NYLL §195(1).

*Defendants' General Employment Practices*

53. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendants maintained a policy and practice of requiring Plaintiff Rogers (and all similarly situated employees) to work in excess of 40 hours a week without paying him appropriate minimum wage, spread of hours pay, and overtime compensation as required by federal and state laws.

54. Plaintiff Rogers was a victim of Defendants' common policy and practices which violate his rights under the FLSA and New York Labor Law by, *inter alia*, not paying him the wages he was owed for the hours he worked.



55. Defendants' pay practices resulted in Plaintiff Rogers not receiving payment for all his hours worked, and resulted in Plaintiff Rogers's effective rate of pay falling below the required minimum wage rate.

56. Defendants habitually required Plaintiff Rogers to work additional hours beyond his regular shifts but did not provide him with any additional compensation.

57. Defendants willfully disregarded and purposefully evaded recordkeeping requirements of the FLSA and NYLL by failing to maintain accurate and complete timesheets and payroll records.

58. Defendants paid Plaintiff Rogers his wages in cash.

59. Defendants failed to post at the workplace, or otherwise provide to employees, the required postings or notices to employees regarding the applicable wage and hour requirements of the FLSA and NYLL.

60. Upon information and belief, these practices by Defendants were done willfully to disguise the actual number of hours Plaintiff Rogers (and similarly situated individuals) worked, and to avoid paying Plaintiff Rogers properly for his full hours worked.

61. Defendants engaged in their unlawful conduct pursuant to a corporate policy of minimizing labor costs and denying employees compensation by knowingly violating the FLSA and NYLL.

62. Defendants' unlawful conduct was intentional, willful, in bad faith, and caused significant damages to Plaintiff Rogers and other similarly situated former workers.

63. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff Rogers and other employees with accurate wage statements at the time of their payment of wages, containing: the dates of work covered by that payment of wages; name of employee; name of employer; address and phone number of employer; rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; gross wages; deductions; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum

wage; net wages; the regular hourly rate or rates of pay; the overtime rate or rates of pay; the number of regular hours worked; and the number of overtime hours worked, as required by NYLL §195(3).

64. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff Rogers and other employees, at the time of hiring and on or before February 1 of each subsequent year, a statement in English and the employees' primary language, containing: the rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage, including tip, meal, or lodging allowances; the regular pay day designated by the employer; the name of the employer; any "doing business as" names used by the employer; the physical address of the employer's main office or principal place of business, and a mailing address if different; and the telephone number of the employer, as required by New York Labor Law §195(1).

#### **FLSA COLLECTIVE ACTION CLAIMS**

65. Plaintiff Rogers brings his FLSA minimum wage, overtime compensation, and liquidated damages claims as a collective action pursuant to FLSA Section 16(b), 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), on behalf of all similarly situated persons (the "FLSA Class members"), i.e., persons who are or were employed by Defendants or any of them, on or after the date that is three years before the filing of the complaint in this case (the "FLSA Class Period").

66. At all relevant times, Plaintiff Rogers and other members of the FLSA Class were similarly situated in that they had substantially similar job requirements and pay provisions, and have been subject to Defendants' common practices, policies, programs, procedures, protocols and plans including willfully failing and refusing to pay them the required minimum wage, overtime pay at a one and one-half their regular rates for work in excess of forty (40) hours per workweek under the FLSA, and willfully failing to keep records under the FLSA.

67. The claims of Plaintiff Rogers stated herein are similar to those of the other employees.

**FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

**VIOLATION OF THE MINIMUM WAGE PROVISIONS OF THE FLSA**

68. Plaintiff Rogers repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

69. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were Plaintiff Rogers's employers within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 203(d). Defendants had the power to hire and fire Plaintiff Rogers (and the FLSA Class Members), controlled the terms and conditions of their employment, and determined the rate and method of any compensation in exchange for their employment.

70. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were engaged in commerce or in an industry or activity affecting commerce.

71. Defendants constitute an enterprise within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 203 (r-s).

72. Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff Rogers (and the FLSA Class members) at the applicable minimum hourly rate, in violation of 29 U.S.C. § 206(a).

73. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff Rogers (and the FLSA Class members) at the applicable minimum hourly rate was willful within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 255(a).

74. Plaintiff Rogers (and the FLSA Class members) were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

**SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

**VIOLATION OF THE OVERTIME PROVISIONS OF THE FLSA**

75. Plaintiff Rogers repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

76. Defendants, in violation of 29 U.S.C. § 207(a)(1), failed to pay Plaintiff Rogers (and the FLSA Class members) overtime compensation at a rate of one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for each hour worked in excess of forty hours in a work week.

77. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff Rogers (and the FLSA Class members), overtime compensation was willful within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 255(a).

78. Plaintiff Rogers (and the FLSA Class members) were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

### **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

#### **VIOLATION OF THE NEW YORK MINIMUM WAGE ACT**

79. Plaintiff Rogers repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

80. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were Plaintiff Rogers's employers within the meaning of the N.Y. Lab. Law §§ 2 and 651. Defendants had the power to hire and fire Plaintiff Rogers, controlled the terms and conditions of his employment, and determined the rates and methods of any compensation in exchange for his employment.

81. Defendants, in violation of NYLL § 652(1) and the supporting regulations of the New York State Department of Labor, paid Plaintiff Rogers less than the minimum wage.

82. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff Rogers the minimum wage was willful within the meaning of N.Y. Lab. Law § 663.

83. Plaintiff Rogers was damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

### **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

#### **VIOLATION OF THE OVERTIME PROVISIONS OF THE NEW YORK STATE LABOR LAW**

84. Plaintiff Rogers repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

85. Defendants, in violation of N.Y. Lab. Law § 190 *et seq.*, and supporting regulations of the New York State Department of Labor, failed to pay Plaintiff Rogers overtime compensation at rates of one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for each hour worked in excess of forty hours in a work week.

86. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff Rogers overtime compensation was willful within the meaning of N.Y. Lab. Law § 663.

87. Plaintiff Rogers was damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

#### **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

##### **VIOLATION OF THE SPREAD OF HOURS WAGE ORDER**

##### **OF THE NEW YORK COMMISSIONER OF LABOR**

88. Plaintiff Rogers repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

89. Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff Rogers one additional hour's pay at the basic minimum wage rate before allowances for each day Plaintiff Rogers's spread of hours exceeded ten hours in violation of NYLL §§ 650 *et seq.* and 12 N.Y.C.R.R. §§ 146-1.6.

90. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff Rogers an additional hour's pay for each day Plaintiff Rogers's spread of hours exceeded ten hours was willful within the meaning of NYLL § 663.

91. Plaintiff Rogers was damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

#### **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

##### **VIOLATION OF THE NOTICE AND RECORDKEEPING**

##### **REQUIREMENTS OF THE NEW YORK LABOR LAW**

92. Plaintiff Rogers repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

93. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff Rogers with a written notice, in English , containing: the rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage, including tip, meal, or lodging allowances; the regular pay day designated by the employer; the name of the employer; any “doing business as” names used by the employer; the physical address of the employer's main office or principal place of business, and a mailing address if different; and the telephone number of the employer, as required by NYLL §195(1).

94. Defendants are liable to Plaintiff Rogers in the amount of \$5,000, together with costs and attorneys’ fees.

### **SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

#### **VIOLATION OF THE WAGE STATEMENT PROVISIONS**

#### **OF THE NEW YORK LABOR LAW**

95. Plaintiff Rogers repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

96. With each payment of wages, Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff Rogers with an accurate statement listing each of the following: the dates of work covered by that payment of wages; name of employee; name of employer; address and phone number of employer; rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; gross wages; deductions; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage; net wages; the regular hourly rate or rates of pay; the overtime rate or rates of pay; the number of regular hours worked; and the number of overtime hours worked, as required by NYLL 195(3).

97. Defendants are liable to Plaintiff Rogers in the amount of \$5,000, together with costs and attorneys’ fees.

### **EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

**UNLAWFUL DEDUCTIONS FROM WAGES IN VIOLATION  
OF THE NEW YORK LABOR LAW**

98. Plaintiff Rogers repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though set forth fully herein.

99. At all relevant times, Defendants were Plaintiff Rogers's employers within the meaning of the N.Y. Lab. Law §§ 2 and 651.

100. Defendants made unlawful deductions from Plaintiff Rogers's wages; specifically, \$160 was deducted from Plaintiff's weekly wage for what Defendants deemed incorrectly cooked bread.

101. The deductions made from Plaintiff Rogers's wages were not authorized or required by law.

102. Through their knowing and intentional efforts to take unauthorized deductions from Plaintiff Rogers's wages, Defendants willfully violated NYLL, Article 6, §§ 190 *et seq.*, and supporting New York State regulations.

103. Plaintiff Rogers was damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

**NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

**VIOLATION OF THE TIMELY PAYMENT PROVISIONS  
OF THE NEW YORK LABOR LAW**

104. Plaintiff Rogers repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though set forth fully herein.

105. Defendants did not pay Plaintiff Rogers on a regular weekly basis, in violation of NYLL §191.

106. Defendants are liable to Plaintiff Rogers in an amount to be determined at trial.

**PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff Rogers respectfully requests that this Court enter judgment against Defendants by:

(a) Designating this action as a collective action and authorizing prompt issuance of notice pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) to all putative class members apprising them of the pendency of this action, and permitting them to promptly file consents to be Plaintiffs in the FLSA claims in this action;

(b) Declaring that Defendants violated the minimum wage provisions of, and associated rules and regulations under, the FLSA as to Plaintiff Rogers and the FLSA Class members;

(c) Declaring that Defendants violated the overtime wage provisions of, and associated rules and regulations under, the FLSA as to Plaintiff Rogers and the FLSA Class members;

(d) Declaring that Defendants violated the recordkeeping requirements of, and associated rules and regulations under, the FLSA with respect to Plaintiff Rogers's and the FLSA Class members' compensation, hours, wages, and any deductions or credits taken against wages;

(e) Declaring that Defendants' violations of the provisions of the FLSA were willful as to Plaintiff Rogers and the FLSA Class members;

(f) Awarding Plaintiff Rogers and the FLSA Class members damages for the amount of unpaid minimum wage, overtime compensation, and damages for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages under the FLSA as applicable;

(g) Awarding Plaintiff Rogers and the FLSA Class members liquidated damages in an amount equal to 100% of his damages for the amount of unpaid minimum wage and overtime compensation, and damages for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages under the FLSA as applicable pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b);



(h) Declaring that Defendants violated the minimum wage provisions of, and rules and orders promulgated under, the NYLL as to Plaintiff Rogers;

(i) Declaring that Defendants violated the overtime wage provisions of, and rules and orders promulgated under, the NYLL as to Plaintiff Rogers;

(j) Declaring that Defendants violated the spread-of-hours requirements of the NYLL and supporting regulations as to Plaintiff Rogers;

(k) Declaring that Defendants violated the timely payment provisions of the NYLL as to Plaintiff Rogers;

(l) Declaring that Defendants violated the notice and recordkeeping requirements of the NYLL with respect to Plaintiff Rogers's compensation, hours, wages and any deductions or credits taken against wages;

(m) Declaring that Defendants' violations of the provisions of the NYLL and spread of hours wage order were willful as to Plaintiff Rogers;

(n) Awarding Plaintiff Rogers damages for the amount of unpaid minimum wage and overtime compensation, and for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages, as well as awarding spread of hours pay under the NYLL as applicable

(o) Awarding Plaintiff Rogers damages for Defendants' violation of the NYLL notice and recordkeeping provisions, pursuant to NYLL §§198(1-b), 198(1-d);

(p) Awarding Plaintiff Rogers liquidated damages in an amount equal to one hundred percent (100%) of the total amount of minimum wage, overtime compensation, and spread of hours pay shown to be owed pursuant to NYLL § 663 as applicable; and liquidated damages pursuant to NYLL § 198(3);

(q) Awarding Plaintiff Rogers and the FLSA Class members pre-judgment and post-judgment interest as applicable;

(r) Awarding Plaintiff Rogers and the FLSA Class members the expenses incurred in this action, including costs and attorneys' fees;

(s) Providing that if any amounts remain unpaid upon the expiration of ninety days following issuance of judgment, or ninety days after expiration of the time to appeal and no appeal is then pending, whichever is later, the total amount of judgment shall automatically increase by fifteen percent, as required by NYLL § 198(4); and

(t) All such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

**JURY DEMAND**

Plaintiff Rogers demands a trial by jury on all issues triable by a jury.

Dated: New York, New York

October 9, 2020

MICHAEL FAILLACE & ASSOCIATES, P.C.

By: /s/ Michael Faillace  
Michael Faillace [MF-8436]  
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Facsimile: (212) 317-1620

Faillace@employmentcompliance.com

September 2, 2020

BY HAND

TO: Clerk of Court,

I hereby consent to join this lawsuit as a party plaintiff.

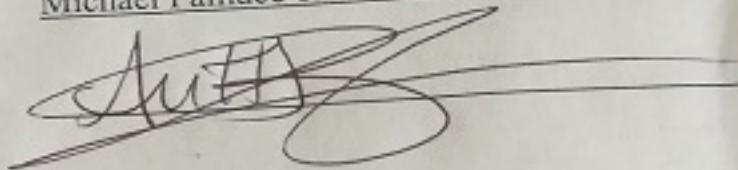
Name / Nombre:

Anthony J. Rogers

Legal Representative / Abogado:

Michael Faillace & Associates, P.C.

Signature / Firma:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Anthony J. Rogers", is written over a horizontal line. The signature is stylized with a large, looping "A" and "R".

Date / Fecha:

September 2, 2020